OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY

A JOURNAL FOR OUR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

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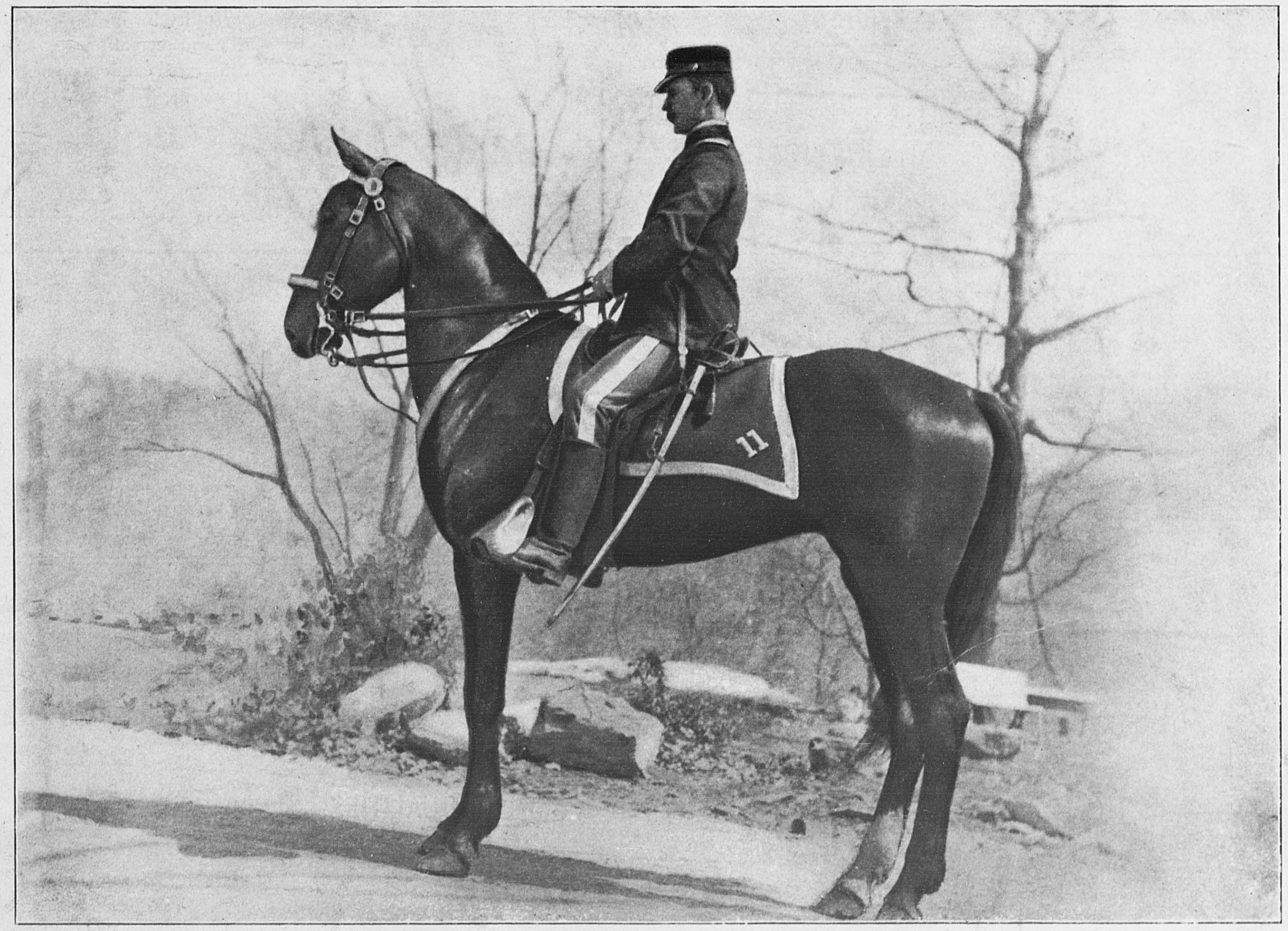

COLONEL LOUIS A. WATRES.

11th Infantry.

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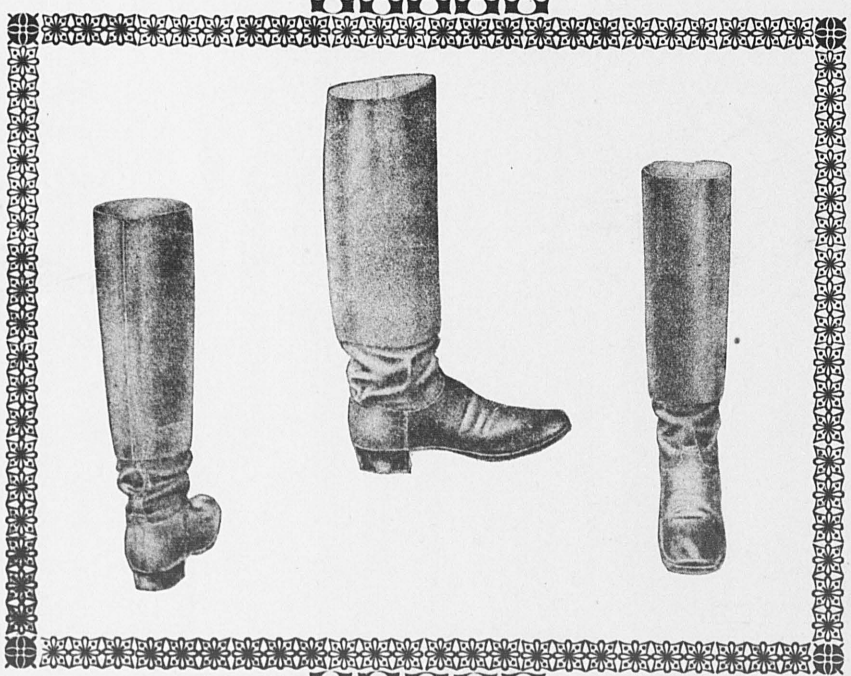

Regulation Army....

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A BILL.

To Promote the Efficiency of the Militia.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective States, Territories and the District of Columbia who is more than eighteen and less than forty-five years of age, and shall be divided into two classes—the organized, to be known as the National Guard of the State, Territory or District of Columbia, or by such other designations as may be given them by the laws of the respective States or Territories, and the unorganized, to be known as the Reserve Militia.

SEC. 2. That the Vice-President of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States, the members and officers of each House of Congress, persons in the military or naval service of the United States, all custom-house officers, with their clerks, postmasters and persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mail, ferrymen employed at any ferry on a post road, inspectors of exports, artificers and workmen employed in the armories and arsenals of the United States, pilots, mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United Sates, and all persons who now are exempted by the laws of the respective States shall be exmepted from militia duty, without regard to age.

SEC. 3. That the organized militia shall consist of such regularly enlisted troops as are or may be organized in, and officers duly commisssioned by the governors of, the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, in pursuance of their respective laws not in conflict with the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That an original enlisment shall be for not less than three years, and a reenlistment for not less than one year; and if such enlisment shall expire during a time when such troops shall be in the service of the United States it shall continue until the expiration of the time for which they are called into such service: *Provided further*, That such extension of the term of service shall not exceed ninety days.

COLONEL HENRY A. COURSEN,
Thirteenth Infantry.

SEC. 4. That the reserve militia shall not be subject or liable to any military duty to the United States except when called into service by Act of Congress passed for that purpose. The organized militia shall not be subject or liable to any military duty to the United States except when called into service by Act of Congress passed for that purpose or by the President of the United States pursuant to law; and every officer and enlisted man of the organized militia called into the service of the United States shall be held to be in such service from the date of the publication of such call; and any officer or enlisted man who shall refuse or neglect to obey such call shall be subject to trial by court-martial, and be punished as such court may direct.

SEC. 5. That courts-martial for the trial of officers or men of the organized or the reserve militia, when in the service of the United States, shall be composed of militia officers only, but such officers need not be residents of the same State or Territory

SEC. 6. That the organization of the militia and the number, rank, and duties of its staff officers shall be such as the laws of the respective States, Territories, and District of Columbia may prescribe: *Provided*, That such organization and the discipline of said troops shall conform as closely as practicable to that prescribed for the Army.

SEC. 7. That the adjutant-general of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the laws of such State, Territory, and District, respectively, and make returns to the Secretary of War at such times and in such form as he shall from time to time prescribe of the number of the organized militia, and also make such reports as may from time to time be required by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of War shall, with his annual report of each year, transmit to Congress an abstract of the returns and reports of the adjutants-general of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, with such observations thereon as he may deem necessary for the information of Congress.

SEC. 9. That the organized militia shall be trained in accordance with such systems of drill and tactics as may from time to time be prescribed for the Army.

SEC. 10. That whenever a state of war exists, or is imminent, between the United States and any foreign power, or in case of rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth such number of the organize militia of any State or States, or of the District of Columbia, as he may deem necessary, and to issue his orders for that purpose to the governor or governors thereof, or to any officer or officers of the organized militia for such number of such militia as the President may think proper, and he may in time of peace accept from the governor of any State or Territory such number of the organized militia as may be offered for the purpose of united instruction and discipline, with or without troops of the regular establishment, whenever proper appropriation therefor shall have been made, and such troops when so accepted shall be deemed to be in the service of the United States during the period for which their services have been tendered by the governor and accepted by the President.

SEC. 11. That when the organized militia of more than one State is called into the actual service of the United States by the President, he may, in his discretion, apportion them among such States according to representative population.

SEC. 12. That the organized or reserve militia, when called into the actual service of the United States or accepted as provided in section ten of

this Act, shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the regular troops of the United States.

SEC. 13. That whenever the President calls forth the organized militia of any State or States, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service is required, not exceeding nine months, and the militia so called shall continue to serve during the terms so specified, unless sooner discharged by command of the President, and shall serve wherever ordered, within or without the territory of the United States.

SEC. 14. That the organized or reserve militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, shall, during their time of service, be entitled to the same pay and allowances as may be provided by law for the Regular Army.

SEC. 15. That when the organized or reserve militia is called into the actual service of the United States, or any portion of the organized militia is accepted under the provisions of section ten of this Act, their pay shall commence from the day of their appearing at the place of battalion, regimental, or brigade rendezvous, and the expenses incurred in moving the organized or reserved militia of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to their places of rendezvous, in pursuance of a call of the President, or of the authority of any State or Territory and approved by him, shall be adjusted and paid in like manner as the expenses incurred after their arrival at such places of rendezvous; but this provision shall not be construed to authorize any species of expenditure previous to arriving at the places of rendezvous which is not provided by existing laws to be paid after their arrival at such places of rendezvous.

SEC. 16. That the sum of dollars is hereby annually appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of providing for the issue to the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, for the use of the organized militia, of such military stores and supplies including blank forms, tactics, regulations, and other books as are or may be furnished by the War Department for the use of the Army. The purchase and manufacture of such stores and supplies shall be under the direction of the Secretary of War in the same manner as those manufactured or otherwise provided for the use of the Army. Such stores and supplies shall remain the property of the United States, be receipted for, and when satisfactory proof that any such stores and supplies are unserviceable or obsolete shall have been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War, such stores or supplies shall be turned in to the War Department, and thereupon the Secretary of War shall cause such unserviceable or obsolete material to be sold, and will report the amount received therefor from time to time to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is directed to then credit to the appropriation for arming and equipping the organized militia the amounts so reported to him by the Secretary of War, upon receiving notification from the Secretary of the Treasury that the amounts have been credited to the appropriation aforesaid, will credit the respective States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, as the case may be, with the amounts to which each may be entitled.

SEC. 17. That said appropriation shall be apportioned among the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, under the direction of the Secretary of War, according to the number of Senators and Representatives to which each State, respectively, is entitled in the Congress of the United States, and to the Territories and the District of Columbia in such proportion and under such regulations as the President may prescribe: *Provided*, That no State shall be entitled to the benefits of the appropriation apportioned to it unless the number of its regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia shall be at least one hundred men for each Senator and Representative to which such State is entitled in the Congress of the United States; and the amount of said appropriation which is thus determined not to be available shall be added to the annual appropriation for the next ensuing fiscal year and be apportioned as provided in this section.

SEC. 18. That any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia may, with the approval of the Secretary of War, purchase for cash from the War Department for the use of its organized militia any military stores or supplies, such as are furnished to the Army, in addition to those issued under the provisions of this Act; and such stores or supplies may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be sold for cash to States, Territories, and the District of Columbia at the price at which they are listed for issue to the Army, with the cost of transportation added, and funds received from such sales shall not be covered into the Treasury, but shall be used to replace articles thus sold, and shall for this purpose be available until used.

SEC. 19. That each State or Territory furnished with stores and supplies under the provisions of this Act shall, during the preceding fiscal year, have required every company, troop, and battery in its organized militia, not excused by the governor of such State or Territory, to go into camp of instruction or be quartered at a United States fort for instruction in heavy artillery, as hereinafter provided, at least five consecutive days, and to assemble for drill and instruction not less than twelve times, with no longer time than one hundred days between any two drills, and shall also have required during such year an inspection of each such company, troop, and battery to be made by an officer of its organized militia or an officer of the Regular Army.

SEC. 20. That notice shall be given to the Secretary of War by the adjutant-general of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia of the time and place of the annual inspection of the organized militia of such State, Territory, or District, and thereupon the Secretary of War may detail an officer of the Army to accompany and aid the State inspector, during his inspections, and to observe the condition of the troops and property: *Provided*, That such officer shall have no authority to control or interfere with the State inspector, or to exercise any power or authority during such inspection over the troops inspected unless requested by proper State authority so to do. Such officer shall make a report to the Secretary of War of the condition and efficiency of the troops inspected, and the Secretary of War shall furnish a copy thereof to the governor of the State or Territory.

SEC. 21. That upon the application of the governor of any State or Territory furnished with supplies under the provisions of this Act, the Secretary of War may detail one or more officers of the Army to attend any encampment of the organized militia, and to give such instruction and information to the officers and men assembled in such camp as may be requested by the governor. Such officer or officers shall make a report to the Secretary of War, who shall furnish a copy thereof to the governor of the State or Territory.

SEC. 22. That upon application of the governor of any State or Territory furnished with stores or supplies under the provisions of this Act, the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, detail one or more officers of the Army to report to the governor of such State or Territory for duty in connection with the organized militia, and the governor may, in his discretion, commission such officer in the National Guard or organized militia, however called, during such detail, with such rank as he may deem proper, and the acceptance of such an appointment by the officer so detailed shall not to be considered a violation of section twelve hundred and twenty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States; but no oath shall be required of any such officer so commissioned. The officer so assigned shall receive no pay or emoluments from the United States except those of his rank in the Army. All such assignments may be revoked at the request of the governor of such State or Territory, or at the pleasure of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 23. That upon the application of the governor of any State furnished with stores or supplies under the provisions of this Act, in which there is located a United States fort or coast defense, the Secretary of War is authorized to permit any artillery organizations of the militia to camp near or in such fort, and to drill at and with the heavy or other guns forming the armament thereof, for such length of time as he shall deem proper, which time, except in special cases, shall not be less than five consecutive days: *Provided*, That the command of such fort or garrison or of United States officers and troops stationed thereat shall remain with the regular commanding officer of the post without regard to the rank of the commanding or other officers of the militia temporarily so quartered.

SEC. 24. That the troops of the organized militia camped at any fort of the United States for instruction may expend in firing practice such amounts of ammunition as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, who shall detail an officer of the Army to supervise the instruction in firing practice.

SEC. 25. That when any officer, noncommissioned officer, or private of the organized or reserved militia is disabled by reason of wounds or disabilities received or incurred in the service of the United States he shall be entitled to all the benefits of the pension laws existing at the time of his

(Continued on page 14.)

DID THE NATIONAL GUARD FAIL?

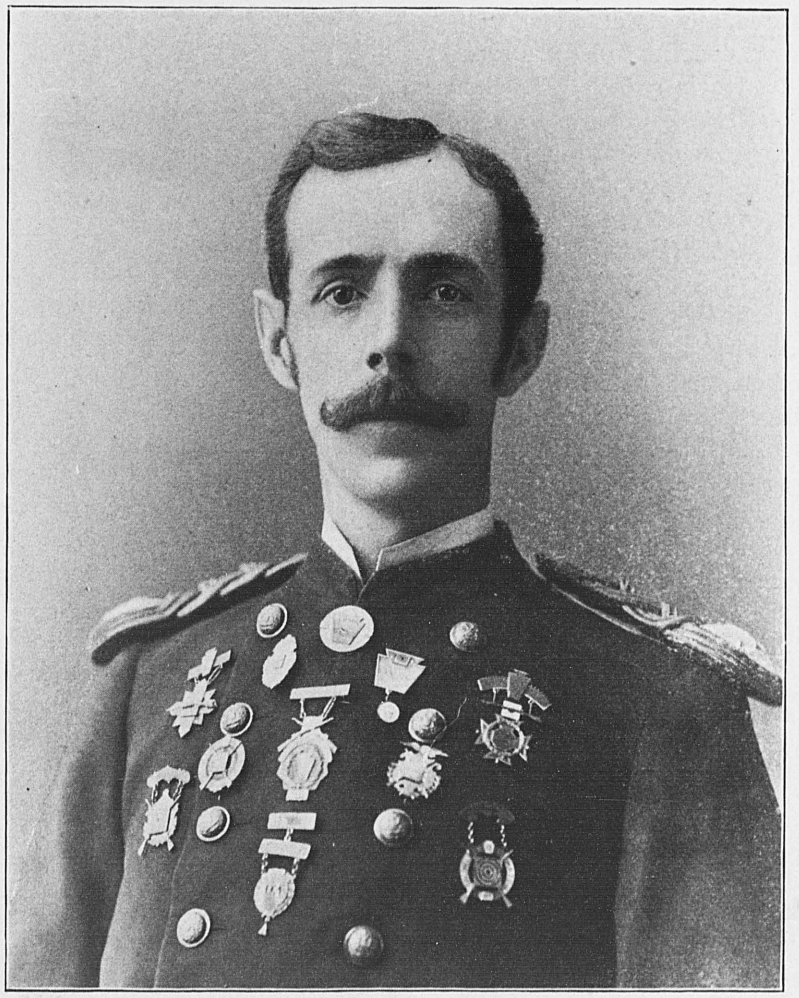
By HARRY F. DAVIS, Captain Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania (Retired).

THE Journal has contained many able articles dealing with the question of the use of the National Guard in time of war, and bearing particularly on the part taken by that organization in the great events of the past year.

Now, while admitting the many faults of the system and the urgent demand for a better and more complete understanding between the State and National Governments by which the Guard will be National, in fact as well as in name, still, it seems to me that the gentlemen who have taken the advanced position that the National Guard has failed in this great emergency have taken ground that they will not be able to defend, if all the different phases of the question are fully considered.

After a service of seventeen years in the National Guard, during which time I looked forward to the day when it would be my privilege as a Guardsman to answer the call of the general government, April, 1898, found me out of the service and a member of that great army that "looked on" and it is from this disinterested position that I want to discuss this question.

It seems to me the first thing to be considered is the uniform, loyal, prompt and willing service given the general government by the National Guard, and this, in the face of great sacrifice, there can be only one estimate as to the manner in which the National Guard of the country stepped forward as one man in answer to the call of the President. In our own State many regiments, with every officer and man present, entered the Volunteer service, a solid, compact organization. I claim it was the *esprit du corps* in these regiments that made this result possible. We must all admit that the war with Spain was not a popular one. The heart of the people was not in it; it was forced on them, and when the die was cast they were one for the Government. There was nothing to arouse intense enthusiasm; our country was in a state of profound peace; our flag had not been insulted and our honor assailed as in 1861. It was purely a question of national policy on which there was a wide difference of opinion among the people, but when war was declared, the time for discussion ceased; the support of the Government presented itself to every loyal citizen as a stern duty, and it was in this spirit that the National Guard answered the call of the President.



LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHARLES C. MATTES,
Thirteenth Infantry.

Now, as to the character of the men and their ability to make good soldiers. I have always claimed that men will not enter the National Guard in time of peace unless they have some soldierly qualities, and more or less love for military life. In time of war and under the influence of strong excitement a man may enter the army who has no taste for the life, and as soon as the emergency passes he desires to get out of it, but the National Guard, in time of peace, naturally attracts to its ranks those who have a taste for military affairs, and the statement made in a recent number of the Journal that it would have been better to call for individual volunteers, seems to be contrary to all the laws that govern in business and in everyday life. The National Guard, to say the least, should be the equal of raw recruits.

One of the great defects pointed out by critics of the Guard, was its lack of equipment. Now, if I am pardoned for referring to Pennsylvania, I will cite, by way of illustration, the condition and extent of equipment in that State at the time of the call for troops, and try and make plain what has been alluded to as "unpreparedness" by many who have had the matter under discusssion.

On April 27, 1898, the National Guard of Pennsylvania numbered 8,400 men fully armed and equipped, composed of fifteen regiments of infantry, three light batteries of four guns each, and three troops of cavalry, forming a division, and divided into three brigades. Canvas and camp equipage was ample and complete and in good condition. The equipment of an enlisted man consisted of regulation uniform, greatcoat, woolen blanket, gum blanket, blanket bag, haversack, canteen, waist belt, campaign hat, leggings and 45-calibre Springfield rifle. The 8,400 men composing the Guard were moved promptly to camp, every man fully equipped, but it was there the trouble commenced. The quota of Pennsylvania was 10,500 men, and this necessitated the enlistment of 2,100 additional men who were required to be added to the organizations already on the ground. To this number was added another thousand new men to take the place of those refused for physical disability. The State had no arms or equipment for these new men. The general government was powerless to meet the demand for equipment and arms, so that when these organizations were hurried to Chickamauga, Tampa, and other points, every company had from 15 to 20 men without arms, uniforms or equipments, making the whole regiment present a forlorn and ragged appearance, and the press all over the country was telling the people how they had been deceived in their National Guard.

If these new men had been formed into new organizations and held in camp for instruction and equipment, and the original organizations moved out intact, an immense amount of delay and confusion could have been avoided.

About the middle of June the writer spent some two weeks in the camps at Chickamauga and Tampa, and the question came to my mind very often as to how the Government would have taken care of the 125,000 men brought into service in April, 1898, if it had not been for the equipment and camp equipage carried by the National Guards. Such as it was, it was all that was obtainable. As I went from camp to camp in Chickamauga I could not but notice on the canvas, waist belts, haversacks, etc., the M. V.

M. of Massachusetts the N. G. S. N. Y. of New York, the N. G. P. of Pennsylvania, the O. N. G. of Ohio, etc.

Every piece of canvas covering that vast army bore the mark of the State it represented. It was the same at Tampa, and the regiments that left for Cuba, Porto Rico, and Manila, with the exception of the equipment furnished to the new men, and some new guns to take the place of defective ones, carried their State equipment. This lack of equipment was not the fault of the War Department. With Congress rests the blame. For years army officers and representatives in Congress had been pleading that some preparation be made to meet just such an emergency, but Congress turned a deaf ear to all entreaties, and with them rests the blame for the delay caused by the lack of equipment.

It seems to be pretty generally admitted that the National Guard organizations that have been under fire during the war with Spain have done their whole duty; the only instance where there seems to be any disposition to even discuss this feature is in the case of the 71st New York, at Santiago. That the first battalion of a regiment coming suddenly under fire for the first time, should for the moment recoil and fall back, does not prove that the same battalion would not do better work in a second instance. I recall reading a true incident that illustrates how unfair it is to judge a regiment by its first action. At the battle of Fredericksburg a green regiment was advancing with its brigade across the plain in front of Marye's Heights, when it reached the line of fire, its officers lost control; the whole regiment became panic-stricken, and it fell back demoralized. The colonel, who was a gallant officer, was mad with shame. By strenuous efforts he effected a formation, and joining a brigade then advancing, once more led his men to the charge, and it was only after they had lost their gallant colonel, ten officers and two hundred men, that they fell back in obedience to orders. The two regiments from Pennsylvania that were under fire, the 10th and the 16th, were both typical National Guard organizations. Their commanding officers were both men who had been in the State service for over 20 years, and their field, staff, and line officers were all officers of the National Guard. There were but few changes in these regiments, and fully 90 per cent. of the men were members of the State organizations.

Their gallantry and fidelity to duty is above and beyond criticism. Both colonels have been made brigadier-generals for "gallantry in action" and the officers and men of both regiments have been mentioned in orders. The idea which has been advanced that service in the National Guard unfits a man for service in the Volunteer army, is not borne out by the conduct of the regiments that have been under fire.

To sum it all up, it is not the National Guard that has failed, but it is the system which relieves the general government of all responsibility as to its condition, that has failed. It does not seem to me that it could have been the idea of the framers of the Constitution that the general government was to have supervision over the militia only in time of war. The Constitution literally translated might give this impression, but men of the military experience of George Washington would hardly have conceived the idea of numerous independent armies congregated together without any head.

The State may retain certain powers and prerogatives, but there must be one head and one system,—a system that will permeate every State in the Union. You may change the name; you may re-organize; but unless the general government is given full power to use these troops in time of emergency, and unless the Adjutant-General's office at Washington contains inspection reports made by Regular army officers, and is fully informed as to the condition of every regiment, as to its officers, men, condition and equipment the Guard will never be what it should be,—a National reserve.

With our superb Regular army raised to 75,000 men, and our National Guard increased to 225,000, and given National recognition, we would have a first and second line, behind which the people, who will always constitute the great reserve, could form their lines in time of National emergency.—*Journal of the Military Service Institution.*

First Lieutenant Max Goldberg, 19th Infantry, is a soldier from away back. In 1873 he enlisted in the State Fencibles under Captain John Ryan, and served the command faithfully until 1878, when he was honorably discharged, having served throughout the Pittsburg riots.

After the 19th Regiment was organized, he was unanimously elected First Lieutenant of Company D. He is a very efficient officer and quite popular among the field, line and staff.

ADJUTANT GENERAL THEODORE SAFFORD PECK,

United States Volunteers. (Cut page 12.)

Adjutant General Theodore Safford Peck was born in Burlington, Vt., March 22, 1843. He enlisted at the age of eighteen as private in Company F, First Vermont Cavalry, September 1, 1861; mustered into the United States service November 1, 1861; transferred to Company K, and discharged for promotion June 25, 1862; appointed by Colonel George Jerrison Stannard, Regimental quartermaster sergeant, Ninth Regiment Vermont Infantry, June 25, 1862; promoted Second Lieutenant Company C, January 7, 1863; promoted First Lieutenant Company H, June 10, 1864; Acting Quartermaster and Adjutant, also Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Aide-de-Camp, and Brigade Quartermaster Second Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Army Corps; promoted Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers March 11, 1865; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps. He served on the staffs of Brevet Major General George J. Stannard, Brigadier General Isaac J. Wistar, at Suffolk, Va.; Brigadier General Joseph H. Potter, Brevet Brigadier General Michael T. Donahue, and Brevet Brigadier General Edward H. Ripley, in the trenches in front of Petersburg and Richmond, Va.

In the Vermont Cavalry he was present in action at Middletown, and Winchester Va., May 24 and 25, 1862; in the Ninth Regiment, Winchester, August, and Harper's Ferry, Va., Sept. 13, 14 and 15, 1862 (captured and paroled); siege of Suffolk, Nansemond, Edenton Road, Blackwater, May, 1863; Yorktown and raid to Gloucester Court House, Va., July and August, 1863; action of Young's Cross Roads, December, 1863; Newport Barracks, Feb. 2, 1864; raid to Swansborough and Jacksonville, N. C., May, 1864; Fort Harrison, Sept. 29 and 30, 1864; Fair Oaks, Va., Oct. 29, 1864; was present in New York City commanding a battalion, Ninth Vermont Regiment, in November, 1864, at the second election of President Lincoln. He was also present in the siege (winter, 1864, and spring, 1865) and capture of Richmond, Va., and was with the first organized command of infantry (Third Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps) to enter the rebel capitol, at the surrender, on the morning of April 3, 1865; his brigade was also provost-guard of the city for two weeks after its capture. He was wounded September 29, 1864, in the assault of Fort Harrison, Va. He received a medal of honor from Congress for gallantry in action at Newport Barracks, N. C., Feb. 2, 1864, on account of holding the enemy in check, and burning the county bridge in face of their fire of musketry and artillery from the opposite side of Newport River, which is very narrow at this point. A part of his men were occupied in firing at the enemy, while with the rest he pulled up the planks and set the bridge on fire with dead grass which was pulled by hand from the ground. Lieut. Peck had been notified that two companies of cavalry would report to him at this bridge with plenty of turpentine and tar to burn the same, but they failed to connect, and had not this bridge and one other been destroyed a serious disaster must have inevitably occurred to the Union troops, as they had been fighting a force ten times their number all day long, and these were their only avenues of retreat.

Adjutant General Peck was mustered out of the United States service, on account of the close of the war, June 23, 1865, having served nearly four years as a private in the ranks, an officer in the line and on the staff, a member of the cavalry corps, and also of the First, Fourth, Ninth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-fourth Army Corps, in the Armies of the Potomac and the James. The Government at the close of the war offered him two commissions in the regular army, which were declined.

Upon his return to Vermont, he was appointed Chief of Staff, with rank of Colonel, by Governor John W. Stewart; afterwards Colonel of the first and only regiment of infantry of the National Guard of the State, which position he held for eight years. In 1869, Assistant Adjutant General of the G. A. R., Department of Vermont; in 1872, Senior Vice Commander; and in 1876-77, Department Commander. In 1881 he was appointed Adjutant General, with rank of Brigadier General, and is on duty in this office at the present time. In 1896 he received the brevet of Major General for faithful and meritorious service. He is a charter member of the Vermont Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and was a Vice President General of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution. He had two ancestors in the Colonial Wars, four ancestors in the Revolutionary War and one in the War of 1812. General Peck was appointed by President Harrison a member of the Board of Visitors at the U. S. Military Academy in 1891. He is a resident of Burlington, Chittenden County, Vt., following the business of general insurance.

COLONEL EZRA H. RIPPLE

Assistant Adjutant General

OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY
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Advertising Rates

Furnished on application. The value of this Journal can be seen at a glance. If you have anything that Soldiers should be interested in, this is the proper place to display it.

WE regret very much the delay of issue Vol. II, No 3 but with a State publication of this class we experience difficulty at times in securing appropriate illustrations. We are pleased to state, however, that we have been able to secure a number of illustrations for several coming issues, which no doubt will prove quite interesting to our many subscribers

We again respectfully appeal to the officers and men throughout the division for the loan of photographs and matters of interest pertaining to their respective organizations. Having a common interest involved, it is essential that we should have their co-support.

A ROYAL RECEPTION AWAITS THE TENTH.

THE good people of Washington will welcome and entertain the entire Regiment, and the Grand Army of the Republic are also taking an active hand in the preparations. Should the Regiment be returned prior to the Fourth of July, it is proposed to postpone the celebration until that time. Last Fourth of July, the final recruiting took place, the recruits leaving Washington to join the Regiment at Manila. An appeal has been made to the War Department to retain a "cannon" which they captured at the Battle of Manila, and should the request be granted, it is proposed to place it on a prominent site in Washington, as a memorial of the heroic Tenth's Campaign in the Orient.

THE death of Captain Alfred E. Hunt is to be greatly deprecated. Although not in active State service at the time of his death, he was regarded as a great advisor of the Guard, especially in the western section of the State. His demise takes away the second of the original Artillery Captains of the State, the senior having been Captain J. Denithorn, of Battery C. They were much beloved in every section of the State, and their places will not be easily filled.

When Captain Hunt resigned from Battery B, and Captain Wallace took up the good work, it was our earnest desire to see Captain Hunt promoted to the position of Major of Artillery in the proposed new formation.

The Journal expresses its deepest sympathy for the family in its bereavement.

MAJOR John P. Kennedy takes great pleasure in supporting the Journal, and hopes that the same will always retain its high standard.

THE organization termed the "Service Men of the Spanish American War," seems to be making fair progress and no doubt will, in course of time, perpetuate the memory of their deceased comrades just as the Grand Army is doing to-day. We think "Memorial Day" is a most appropriate time for them to pay an annual tribute to their comrades of the Spanish-American War.

CAPTAIN Richard Tilghman, formerly cornet of the First Troop, in renewing his subscription, says: "I have enjoyed reading your valuable paper very much, in fact, I look forward every month to its arrival."

THE organizing of an Engineering Corps by Commander Muckle is an advance step in the Naval Militia, and is sure to meet with great success. The appearance of the Reserves on the 27th was very fine and the service they rendered on that occasion was invaluable.

THE old Regiments of the First Brigade made a most creditable showing on the 27th, and it was the proper thing to keep them separate from the Provisional Organizations, regardless of the seniority of the commanding officers. It showed that in this case at least, service was receiving appreciation.

LIEUTENANT Lew Anshutz says: "It is with much pleasure that I enclose my subscription to your valuable paper. It is the best publication of its kind, and I would not be without it."

THE election of Lieutenant Colonel H. T. Dechert to the Colonelcy in the Second Infantry was a most excellent choice. Colonel Dechert is an officer of vast experience, having served many years in the Philadelphia City Troop, also as Major and Lieutenant Colonel in the Second. His motto seems to be "kindness and firmness command obedience."

COLONEL HENRY A. COURSEN.

Cut on page 3.

Colonel Henry A. Coursen, whose cut appears on page 3, was born in Stillwater Township, Sussex County, New Jersey, and at the time the Civil War broke out was residing in Milford, Pike County, Pa., a place celebrated at that time for its sturdy democracy and sympathy with the South. After enlisting in a Company of Light Artillery at Port Jervis, N. Y., also an Infantry Company at Milford, Pa., both of which failed to materialize, he returned to Newton, N. J., in August, 1861, and organized Company I, 7th Regiment, N. J. Vol. Infantry, as Second Lieutenant, having no military knowledge. As part of the Army of the Potomac, he took part in the siege of Yorktown, Battle of Williamsburg, where he was wounded in the left arm, Fair Oaks or Seven Pines, Oak Grove, the Seven Day's Battle before Richmond, Malvern Hill, Savage Station, Bristow Station, Groveton, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Centreville, operations on the Alexandria Railroad, Fredericksburg, Va.; was commissioned First Lieutenant Co. A, 7th Regt., N. J. V. I., Sept. 5, 1862. March 28th, 1863, he was commissioned Capt. Co. E, 23d N. J. V. I., taking part in the battles of Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg Heights, Salem Church. Mustered out of service at Beverly, New Jersey, June 27th, 1863. August 14th, 1877, Col. Coursen was elected Captain of Company C, of the Scranton City Guard, N. G. P., organized at that time. Elected Major Oct. 4th, 1883, of the 13th Regt., N. G. P., Lieutenant-Colonel Oct. 4th, 1888, and Colonel April 9, 1895. Responding to the call of Gov. Hastings April 25, 1898, Col. Coursen left the City of Scranton, Pa., with his Regiment, April 27th, for Mt. Gretna, Pa., where after organization the Regiment was mustered into the United States service and under orders of the Secretary of War, proceeded to Washington, D. C., going into camp at Camp Alger, Va., May 19th, 1898, remaining until August 31st, when the Regiment returned to Camp Meade, Pa., then to Camp McKenzie, Ga., Nov. 14th, remaining there until March 11th, 1899, the date of its muster out of service. The Regiment was fortunate in losing no officers and but nineteen of its enlisted men during its term of service, enjoying the respect and commendation of its General Commanding Officers.

Personal Mention

Lieutenant E. Claude Goddard, Inspector of Rifle Practice, formerly of the 6th Infantry, has a great system of keeping individual record of the rifle practice season. In our next issue we hope to give an engraving showing how complete his method is.

Through the earnest efforts of Lieutenant Geo. W. Crede, Jr., Company D, of the 5th Infantry, reports the maximum strength of sixty. The future prospects of the Blairsville organization seem very encouraging.

Captain Clarence T. Carpenter and his Battery made a great appearance on the occasion of the unveiling ceremonies of the Grant Monument, clearly demonstrating that Battery D is an organization of which the State has every reason to be proud.

Battery A, under its able commander, Captain Barclay H. Warburton, is again back in its old position in the State service, and will soon get down to the regular routine of artillery instructions.

Captain Wm. A. Raub, of Company G, of the 11th Infantry, is an old time Guardsman, having been formerly connected with the 13th. His company is one of the best in the new Guard.

It is unfortunate that a lack of interest prevails in the reorganization of the good old 14th. We see no reason why the line cannot "get a move on," and bring the command back to its old standard.

The metroplis of the western end of the State should have sufficient pride in their old landmarks to come to their rescue in this, the most critical period of their existence, and we feel quite sure that were a thorough canvass made among the young blood of Pittsburg and Allegheny, new life could be instilled into the organization. The best wishes of "Our State Army and Navy" are with you.

The commission of Colonel Kreps expires November 4th next, and it is stated that several candidates are in the field for the Colonelcy of the Fifteenth. Colonel Kreps is a faithful and tried officer of the State, and there should be no opposition to defeat his candidacy for a re-election.

The inspection of Companies D, B, and G, of the 12th Infantry, are considered up to their old standard, although many new faces appeared in the ranks. The Williamsport Battalion of this Regiment always maintained a high standard of efficiency, and the personnel was exceptionally good.

In the 7th Infantry, Companies B, C, E, I, and H passed the critical eye of the 3d Brigade Inspector and loomed up in very good shape.

We are glad to note the re-election of Major Thurber T. Brazer, of the time honored State Fencibles Battalion.

In the 9th Infantry, Companies A, B, C, D, and F passed a very critical inspection and Major Millar considers them up to their former standard. This is very gratifying, as Colonel Dougherty's command has been more or less handicapped in its reorganization.

The appearance of the State Fencibles during the unveiling ceremonies of the Grant Monument, in their shako hats and scarlet coats, gave many spectators an impression that an invasion had taken place by the British. Many others again thought that an alliance had been formed with U. S. and that this position (between the columns of the boys in blue) was one of honor accorded the "Cold Stream Guards."

Great credit is due Major J. Campbell Gilmore for his untiring efforts in making the unveiling ceremonies of the Grant Monument a magnificent success.

Company D, of the 5th Infantry, have wisely selected Mr. George W. Crede, as their Captain, a man whose military knowledge and executive ability is bound to place them in the foremost ranks of the Guard.

His First Lieutenant is Mr. W. G. Reed, who was also elected on April 28th.

The new ash colored leggings worn by the Third Infantry is a decided improvement over the regulation tan.

According to general orders, the Ohio National Guard is to be disbanded and an entire reorganization effected. With the exception of a few separate companies, the line officers, as well as the field and staff, are to be wiped out of existence. While this seems to be a drastic measure, it was necessary, owing to the general lack of discipline and because the officers saw fit to ignore all orders issued. After the War with Spain, they had an opportunity of reorganizing the Guard, but failed to do so.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick W. Stillwell, previous to the date of his commission in the U. S. Volunteer service, had been connected with the National Guard of Pennsylvania for thirteen years. Enlisted as a private in Company A, he was promoted to corporal in July, 1886, and sergeant in January, 1888. He was elected Second Lieutenant of his Company on January 14, 1889, and Captain, January 22, 1894. In recognition of his abilities, Captain Stillwell was elected one of the Majors of the Regiment, January 12, 1897. Commissioned Major in the U. S. Volunteer service, May 5, 1898. He was on the Pennsylvania State Rifle Team at Sea Girt, N. J., 1892, 1894. Quiet, unassuming, and thoroughly acquainted with everything pertaining to a soldier's business, Major Stillwell has won for himself a well-deserved reputation for sound judgment and strict discipline, tempered with kindness, which are the making of a good officer.

Colonel F. L. Hitchcock, who is the second commander of the 13th, brought about efficiency and discipline that was hard to beat in the entire State organization.

Colonel H. M. Bois, the first commander of the 13th Pennsylvania Infantry is the father of the rifle practice in the State of Pennsylvania. His indefatigable efforts to qualify his original battalion as marksmen led directly to the establishment of this system for the entire Guard. We cannot praise the Colonel too highly for bringing about the establishment of this department.

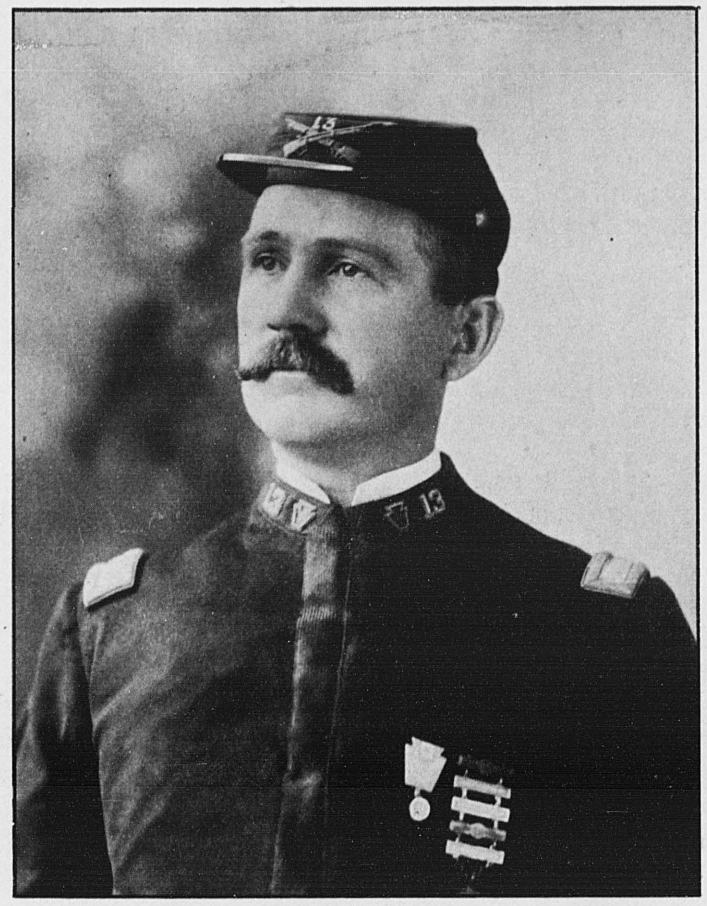
Colonel Herman Osthaus, who served on the staff of ex-Governor Pattison, as Inspector General of Rifle Practice, assisted the 13th Regiment very materially when he recruited 200 men towards filling up their quota. Colonel Osthaus has always had a great interest in our State force and especially in the Scranton boys.

Sergeant L. B. Day, of Company D, 13th Infantry, who was stricken with typhoid fever and taken to St. Joseph's Hospital in Reading for treatment, wishes to express his sincere thanks and appreciation for the kind treatment he received while a patient of that institution.

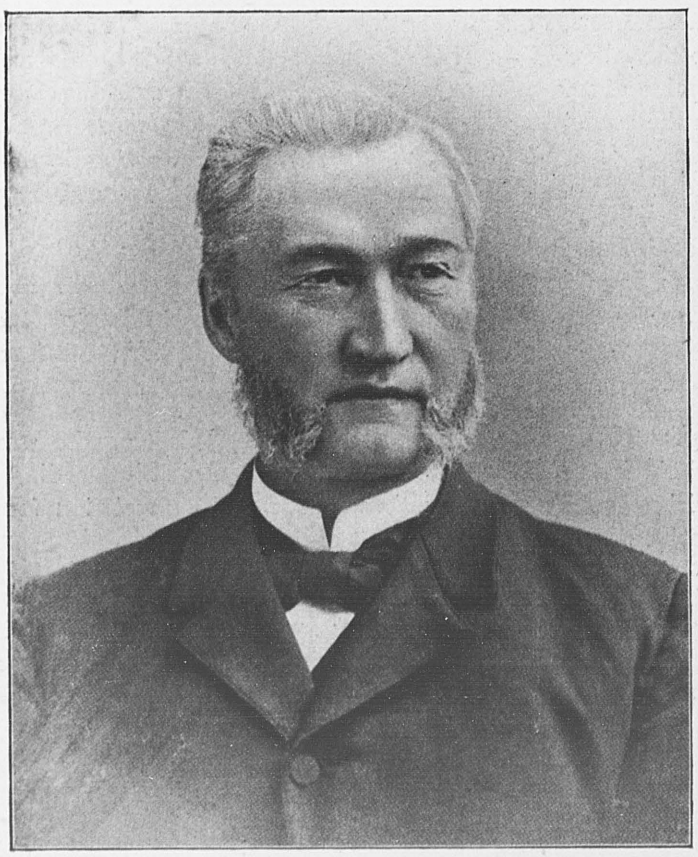
Lieutenant Herbert B. Cox—Private Company B, 5th Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, November 28, 1881; corporal, June 11, 1883; discharged, 1883. Private Company A, 13th Regiment Infantry, October 26, 1885; corporal, March 7, 1887; sergeant, January 24, 1889; first sergeant, December 1, 1890; First Lieutenant, January 22, 1894; appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice, October 21, 1895; resigned, January 17, 1898; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, April 25, 1898; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster (U. S. V.), May 5, 1898.

Second Lieutenant John A. Keith—Private, June 10, 1890; corporal, June 1, 1893; sergeant, December, 1894; Second Lieutenant (U. S. V.), May 5, 1898.

MAJOR FREDERICK W. STILLWELL. (13th Infantry)

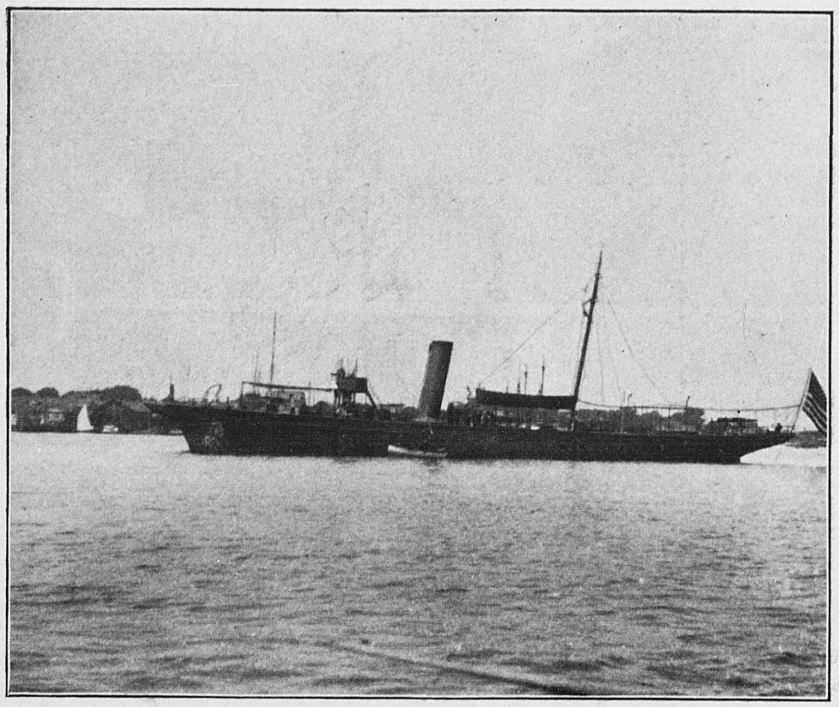


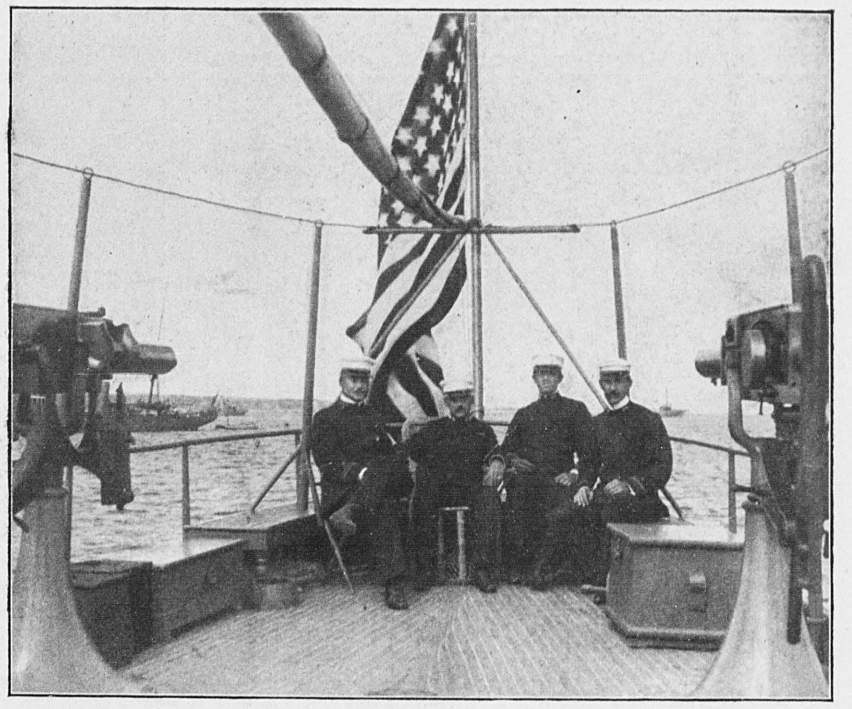
CAPTAIN JOHN KAMBECK. (13th Infantry, N. G. P.)



MAJOR JOHN B. FISH, 13th Infantry. (Retired.)

LIEUT. COLONEL GEORGE M. HALLSTEAD. (Governor's Staff.)





STATION "A" AT MONTAUK POINT, AUGUST, 1898.

OFFICERS OF U. S. S. AILEEN:

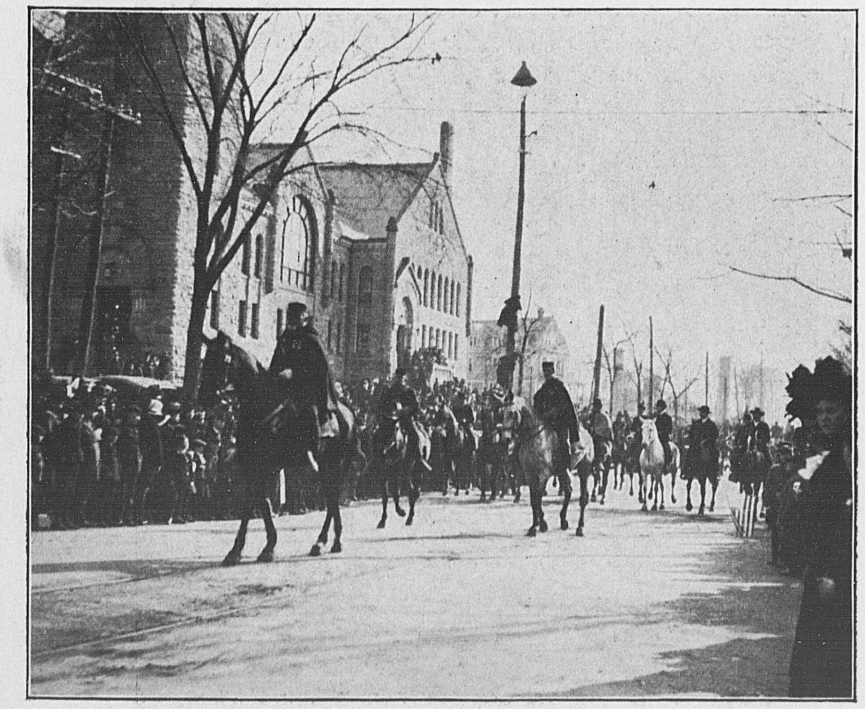
Lieutenant E. C. RHOADS, Executive.

Lieutenant W. R. ADRACKS, Captain.

Ensign WM. BLISS.

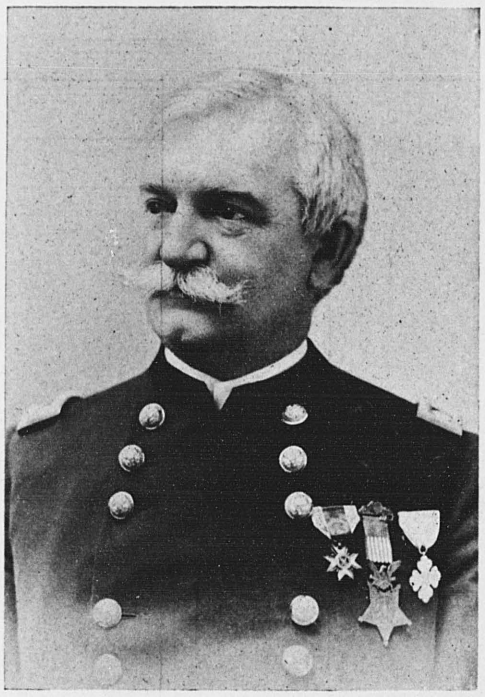
Ensign FRANK R. HILL.

GUNS: 1-POUNDER MAXIM NORDENFIEDT MACHINE.



Colonel RIPPLE and Staff at head of Procession, Thirteenth Infantry, on its Return from the Spanish-American War.

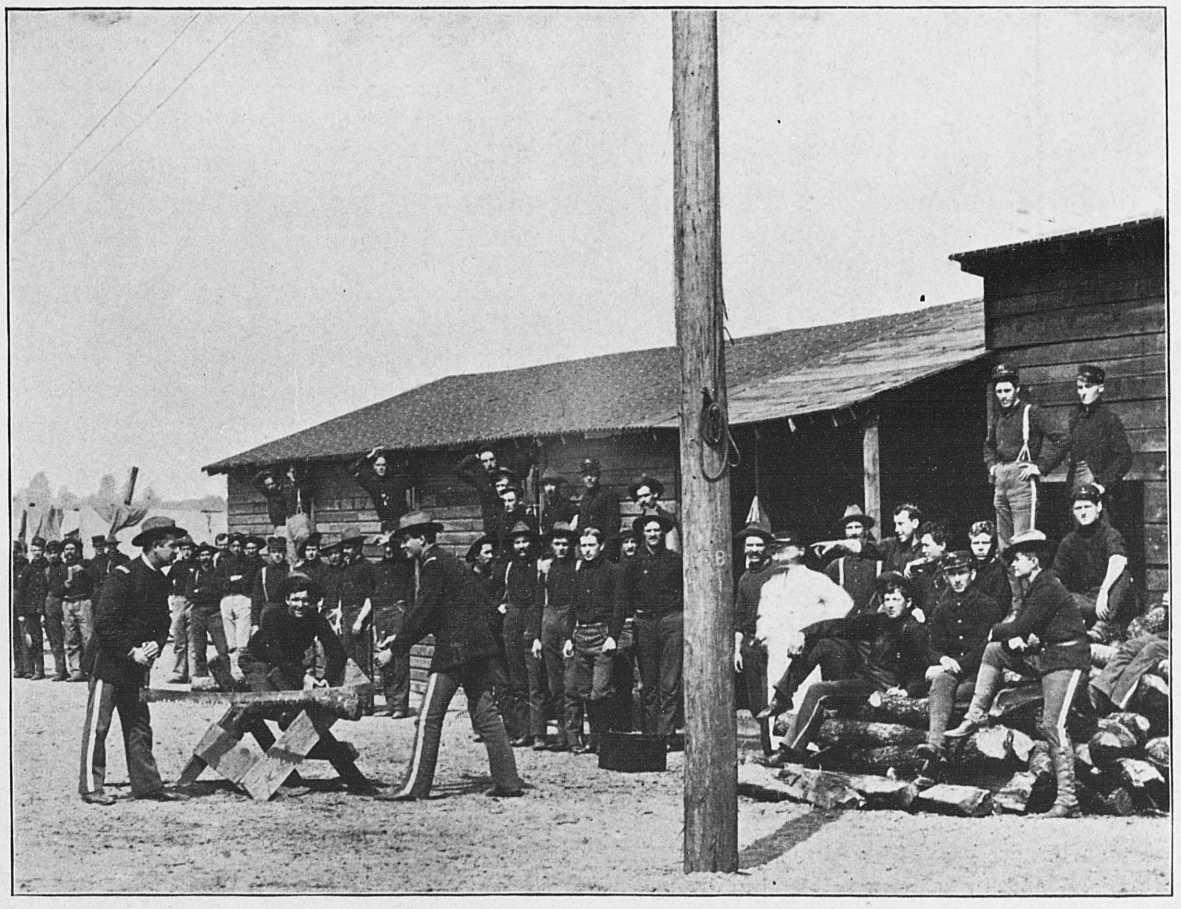
Governor WM. A. STONE and Adjutant General THOMAS J. STEWART at Reception Tendered Thirteenth Infantry on its Return from the Spanish-American War.



ADJUTANT GENERAL THEODORE SAFFORD PECK,
United States Volunteers.

COLONEL WILLIAM H. STANSBURY,
6th New Jersey Infantry.

COLONEL CHARLES A. CONVERSE.



Our Thirteenth Boys at Augusta, Ga.

FIRST LIEUTENANT MAX GOLDBERG,
Nineteenth Infantry.

A BILL.—(Continued.)

service; and in case such officer, noncommissioned officer, or private dies in the service of the United States or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of such service; or at any time, in consequence of wounds or disabilities received in such service, his widow and children, if any, shall be entitled to all the benefits of such pension laws.

SEC. 26. That sections sixteen hundred and twenty-five, sixteen hundred and twenty-six, sixteen hundred and twenty-seven, sixteen hundred and twenty-eight, sixteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen hundred and thirty, sixteen hundred and thirty-one, sixteen hundred and thirty-two, sixteen hundred and thirty-three, sixteen hundred and thirty-four, sixteen hundred and thirty-five, sixteen hundred and thirty-six, sixteen hundred and thirty-seven, sixteen hundred and thirty-eight, sixteen hundred and thirty-nine, sixteen hundred and forty, sixteen hundred and forty-one, sixteen hundred and forty-two, sixteen hundred and forty-three, sixteen hundred and forty-four, sixteen hundred and forty-five, sixteen hundred and forty-six, sixteen hundred and forty-seven, sixteen hundred and forty-eight, sixteen hundred and forty-nine, sixteen hundred and fifty, sixteen hundred and fifty-one, sixteen hundred and fifty-two, sixteen hundred and fifty-three, sixteen hundred and fifty-four, sixteen hundred and fifty-five, sixteen hundred and fifty-six, sixteen hundred and fifty-seven, sixteen hundred and fifty-eight, sixteen hundred and fifty-nine, sixteen hundred and sixty, sixteen hundred and sixty-one, as amended, and sixteen hundred and sixty-seven, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 27. That this Act shall take effect at the beginning of the next fiscal year after its passage.

NOTES.

The inspection of the 17th Regiment was completed on Thursday, April 20th, and with the inspection of this Regiment it was shown that the 17th Regiment not only surprised the inspecting and visiting officers present at the different company inspections what they could do, but demonstrated that they were soldiers from start to finish. Of course, one or two of the companies did not make quite as good a percentage in attendance as the balance of the Regiment did, but they have very reasonable excuses for it. Company A lost all their equipment by fire and have not received any new equipment for what they have lost. This alone will discourage the best company in the service of the State, and very naturally it discouraged the members of A company, and in not having replaced what they lost by fire accounts for their low percentage in attendance.

Company H's low percentage is caused on account of this company having a large number of its men in the new Sico oil fields, about 150 miles from Pittsburg.

The following is the number of officers and men the 17th Regiment paraded for inspection:

Company A, Captain J. H. Staley, 3 officers, 39 men.
Company B, Captain Al. G. Beeson, 3 officers, 44 men.
Company C, Captain Hugh A. Rogers, 3 officers, 45 men.
Company D, Captain James E. McNeery, 3 officers 48 men.
Company E, Captain Alex. J. Henderson, 3 officers, 48 men.
Company F, Lieutenant commanding, L. L. Carson, 2 officers 49 men.
Company G, Captain Alfred McCellen, 3 officers, 42 men.
Company H, Captain J. E. Wible, 2 officers 31 men.
Company I, Captain H. L. McKain, 3 officers, 54 men.
Company K, Captain Wm. H. Griscome, 3 officers, 48 men.
Company L, Captain W. O. McNeery, 2 officers, 49 men.
Company M, Captain Dushane, 3 officers, 43 men.

There was only one officer absent without leave in the entire Regiment. Companies F and H have vacancies.

After the inspection of Company B, Captain Beeson gave a dinner to the inspecting officer and other visiting officers present at the Elks Club, Uniontown.

Colonel Albert J. Logan and staff attend every company inspection of his regiment and expresses himself as being more than repaid for his so doing and says that he was highly pleased in the way his regiment showed up for their first inspection.

The Battalion commanders attend the inspection of their Battalions.

The resignation of Captain John McMillin, of Company F, 17th Regiment, has been accepted, and an election ordered for May 2, to fill the vacancy.

Company D, 17th Regiment, gave a smoker at their Armory on April 24th.

PRIVATE MAX GOLDBERG,
State Fencibles, 1873.

Major John P. Penny, Inspecting Officer of the Second Brigade, expects to finish his inspection tour by June 1. He commenced to inspect the 21st Regiment on April 24th.

The mustering of the 14th Regiment has been a little disappointing to the officers of that Regiment, on account of a great many of the old men holding back from re-enlisting, but Colonel Glenn says that he will have the Regiment mustered by the last of April. There has been mustered to date four companies.

The officers of the 18th Regiment are expecting the order from headquarters for the election of Colonel and two Majors of the Regiment.

Alfred Cohen was elected Captain of Company D, 18th Regiment, April 14th. The election was conducted by Captain John H. Rust of G company.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 5. *Trenton, N. J., April* 18, 1899.

So much of the report of the Commission on consolidating and improving the National Guard as refers to the reorganization thereof is published for the information of all concerned:

Trenton, N. J., April 3, 1899.

HON. FOSTER M. VOORHEES,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief,
Trenton, New Jersey.

SIR:—The Commission appointed by you, under date of February 27, "for the purpose of examining into the practicability of consolidating and improving the present organization of the National Guard, and who are instructed to report in detail the result of their deliberations and the manner of carrying out the plan they recommend," respectfully report and recommend that the National Guard shall be consolidated and reorganized, and be comprised of the following:

One Major-General and Staff, as now provided by law.

One Signal Corps, * * * to be attached to Division Headquarters.

Two Brigades.

Two Battalions of Naval Reserves, in four Divisions.

The First Brigade to consist of the following:

Two Regiments of Infantry.

First Regiment, Headquarters at Newark; 8 companies, Newark; 3 Companies, Paterson; 1 Company, Passaic; total, 12 Companies.

Fourth Regiment, Headquarters at Jersey City; 10 Companies, Jersey City and Hudson County; 1 Company, Hackensack; 1 Company, Englewood; total, 12 Companies.

Mount Gretna, May 12, 1898.
Company "A" (Captain Selah W. Corwin), 13th Infantry, being mustered into United States Service.

One Troop of Cavalry, at Newark.

One Field Battery of Artillery, the nucleus of which shall be Gatling Gun Company A, Orange.

The Second Brigade to consist of the following:

Two Regiments of Infantry.

Second Regiment, Headquarters at Trenton; 3 Companies, Trenton; 2 Companies, Elizabeth; 1 Company, Rahway; 1 Company, New Brunswick; 1 Company, Somerville; 1 Company, Newton; 1 Company, Keyport; 1 Company, Freehold; 1 Company, Lambertville; total, 12 Companies.

Third Regiment, Headquarters at Camden; 4 Companies, Camden; 1 Company, Long Branch; 1 Company, Asbury Park; 1 Company, Burlington; 1 Company, Beverly; 1 Company, Mount Holly; 1 Company, Woodbury; 1 Company, Vineland; 1 Company, Atlantic City; total, 12 Companies.

One Troop of Cavalry, at Red Bank.

One Field Battery of Artillery, the nucleus of which shall be Gatling Gun Company B, Camden.

The Naval Reserve to consist of the following:

Two Battalions—Four Divisions.

Battalion of the East, First Division, Jersey City and Hoboken; Second Division, Newark.

Battalion of the West, First Division, Camden; Second Division, Haddonfield.

Company L, Second Regiment, located at Rutherford, to be disbanded, except that such members of the Company as desire to remain in the service may join the new Company of the First Regiment located at Passaic.

Company M, Second Regiment, located at Dover, to be disbanded.

Companies H, I, and K, Second Regiment, located at Orange and Montclair, to be disbanded, and such members as desire to remain in the service may join the First Regiment at Newark.

Company E, Second Regiment, located at Leonia, to be disbanded.

Two Companies of the Fourth Regiment, located at Jersey City, to be disbanded or consolidated.

Four Companies of the First Regiment, located at Newark, to be disbanded or consolidated with the other companies.

The First, Second and Third Divisions of the Battalion of the East, Naval Reserve, to be consolidated into two divisions, one at Newark, and one at Jersey City and Hoboken.

The First Division of the Battalion of the West, Naval Reserve, to be disbanded.

The Gun Detachments of the various Infantry Regiments to be disbanded.

The official arm of the National Guard shall be the United States Magazine rifle, models of 1892 and 1896, to be obtained from the Government as soon as possible. In the meantime, the official arm of the National Guard shall be the Springfield rifle, calibre 45, models of 1878 and 1884.

We further recommend as a qualification for enlistment and promotion, that each applicant shall pass such system of examination as may be laid down in General Orders, particularly as to the mental, moral and physical conditions of the recruit.

Officers to pass such examination as may be laid down in General Orders as to their physical, moral and professional qualifications. Promotions, either of commissioned or non-commissioned officers, to be made only upon a similar examination.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
Major-General.

BIRD W. SPENCER,
Brigadier-General and Inspector-General of Rifle Practice.

P. FARMER WANSER,
Brigadier-General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER,
Adjutant-General.

Official:

A. C. OLIPHANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPTAIN JOHN W. KAMBECK.

The biography of Captain John W. Kambeck's life is soon told. It differs little from that of scores of other brainy and ambitious young men in this country, when perseverance and grit win their reward.

Capt. Kambeck was born in Germany in 1866, and came to this country with his parents before he was six years old. His first residence was at Bernice, Sullivan County, and his folks had hardly settled there before he was sent to the breaker to pick slate. Pretty hard times this for a youngster of his tender age, but he had a stout little heart in him and kept everlastingly at it, till his father managed, by dint of hard saving, to quit the coal fields and to move on to a farm in Columbia County. There he divided his time between the schoolhouse, the plough and the harvest field, until the time arrived when he determined to find his fortunes alone in the world. That was in 1885, and as the fame of Scranton as a big, hustling, growing city had reached his ears in his lonely country home, he bent his course thither and reached that city in 1888. Captain Kambeck's record is as follows: Enlisted January 7th, 1889, appointed corporal January 7th, 1891, appointed fifth sergeant February 17th, 1892, appointed third sergeant July 19th, 1892, appointed sergeant major, First Battalion, May 20th, 1892, elected Second Lieutenant September 21st, 1892, elected First Lieutenant November 7th, 1894, and elected Captain April 24th, 1895, Captain (U. S. V.), May 5, 1898.

His career since then is known to all Scrantonians. It shows an unbroken line of steady advancement, and in a fraction over ten years, landed him at the head of one of the finest military companies in this State, and if you ask the men under him how he got there, they'll at once answer, "He earned the promotion." Cut on page 10.

COLONEL CHARLES A. CONVERSE.

Col. Chas. A. Converse, who acted as Aide-de-Camp to Gen. T. S. Peck, representative of the staff of Governor Smith of Vermont, during the unveiling ceremonies of the Grant Monument, April 27th, is a well-known gentleman in military and social circles in Philadelphia.

He has on several occasions assisted in our public celebrations, having acted as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of General Miles, during the Peace Jubilee.

He is very much interested in citizen soldiery and especially in that of the Keystone State.

For several years he was connected with the Ransom Guards, of St. Albans, and subsequently was appointed Aide-de-Camp on the Governor's Staff, of Vermont.

He is a member of the Union League, and in business is associated with the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Cut on page 12.

MAJOR JOHN B. FISH.

Major John B. Fish, of Providence, Pa., was one of the organizers of our gallant 13th Regiment, and served the command faithfully for many years. When quite a young man he entered the U. S. Vol. service as a First Lieutenant of the 11th Pa. Vol. Infantry, in 1861. Was mustered out in August, 1861, and in September of the same year was commissioned as First Lieutenant of Company H, 52d Pa. Vol. Infantry. In July, 1863, he won, for meritorious service, the Captain's bars, being mustered out with the Regiment, in February, 1865.

The military spirit remained with him, and on October 21, 1880, he was elected Captain of Company H, of the 13th Infantry, N. G. P. He was re-elected as Captain of the same Company on October 20, 1885, and on October 4, 1888, he was honored with the oak leaf; the line officers tendering him an unanimous election as Major.

Although out of active service, he is a very enthusiastic military man and is regarded as the father of the Providence Company. Recently he has erected the finest building in the town, in which his old command will occupy sumptuous quarters. He is also a very active member of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion. Cut on page 10.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE M. HALLSTEAD.

Lieutenant Colonel George M. Hallstead, who, under general orders number four, January 30th, 1899, was appointed by Governor Stone as Assistant Commissary General, is a very prominent business man in the City of Scranton, having been associated with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for many years.

He is a very popular officer, and bids fair to become one of the most efficient Departmental Officers in the State service. Cut on page 10.

COLONEL EZRA RIPPLE.

Col. Ezra Ripple was born in Mauch Chunk, Pa., Feb 14th, 1842; his father being Silas Ripple and his mother Elizabeth Harris. His ancestry on the father's side was German and Pennsylvania Dutch, and on his mother's side English and Irish. He received his early education in the public schools, later entering Wyoming Seminary, from which institution he graduated with honors.

When war broke out in 1861, he was greatly grieved because his family obligations prevented his going with his friends and companions to the front, but in 1862 he went out during the Antietam Campaign in the 18th Pennsylvania Militia, and in 1863 in the 30th Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment, during the Gettysburg Campaign.

In March, 1864, he enlisted in the 52d Pennsylvania Infantry, commanded by Col. H. M. Hoyt, afterwards Governor of Pennsylvania. His Regiment was stationed at Hilton Head, S. C., and he joined it there. He was detailed as leader of the 2d Brigade Band, and served as such for several months. He volunteered on several occasions to accompany the Regiment on raids through the country, as bugler, and on July 3d, while acting in that capacity was captured in the assault on Fort Johnson, James Island, S. C. He was confined as a prisoner of war in Charleston, S. C., Andersonville, Ga., and Florence, S. C., for a period of eight months.

He escaped from Florence Prison in February, 1865, but was recaptured and badly bitten by the dogs used for catching escaped prisoners.

He was paroled at Wilmington, N. C., March 1st, 1865, and came to Annapolis, Md., shortly after. He was taken down with Camp fever the day he arrived home and after sixty days, in which he was delirious a greater part of the time, returned to Camp Parole, Annapolis, and reported for duty. He was discharged from the U. S. service June 30th, 1865. For some time his military ardor seemed to have been satisfied, but in the labor troubles of 1877, which culminated in the riot in Scranton, August 1st, 1877, he was drawn into the service of the State, and was one of the original members of the Scranton City Guard, which afterwards became the 13th Regiment, N. G. P.

He was the first Captain of Company D, Scranton Guards, and on the formation of the 13th Regiment, October 10th, 1878, he was elected Major; October 10th, 1883, he was elected Lieutenant Colonel, and on October 10th, 1888, was elected Colonel. He was re-elected Colonel October 10th, 1893, and served as such a year and a half longer, when he was selected by His Excellency, Gov. Daniel H. Hastings, for the position of Commissary General on his staff. This position he filled until his chief retired from office, when he was tendered and accepted the position of Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of His Excellency, Wm. A. Stone, Governor of the Commonwealth; making in all, nearly twenty-two years of active service in the National Guard of Pennsylvania. Cut on page 7.

John H. Kemp, Photographer, Cor. Wyoming and Lackawanna Avenues, Scranton, Pa.

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CHRISTMAS IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily News*, writing from Metz, gives a description of the way in which Christmas is spent among the German troops in that garrison: "Between Metz and France is one long 'glacis' unassailable by the invader, and when you have walked through one street of the old French city you can see that you are in the intrenchment of an army on a war footing. Infantry, artillery, cavalry, and the rest are all equipped as if for instant active service; the stores are all to hand; harness and carts lie ready by the side of the transport animals. 'Not a gaiter button is wanting.' In half an hour 30,000 men can be marching out of Metz with all the machinery and munitions of modern war, with all the stores and equipment needed for a campaign. But still, in spite of all this, you cannot help feeling that Metz is no threat, but merely a warning, a reminder, and a recognition of the instability of Germany's neighbor. It is only at Christmas that this great frontier force has a brief holiday from the incessant work which is necessary to keep the continental war machine in working order; but at Christmas even the iron routine of the German army, sterner than ever on the frontier, gives way to the homeliness of the German race. Every private who has the money may go home for Christmas. For those who cannot go home a little festival is held in barracks, which seems characteristic of the simple affection for old homely customs which the Germans, most of all people, have preserved. By order of the company officer the barrack-room of each company is closed on Christmas afternoon, while a Christmas tree is decorated by the sergeant and his wife with lights, and small presents paid for by the canteen fund are tied to the boughs. Near it stands a huge cask of beer. The childish fiction of a surprise is innocently maintained, and each company is ordered by its commanding officer to assemble in the evening. At the appointed moment he leads the way, unlocks the door, and enters the gayly-lighted room, while a few singers chant an old nursery carol of rejoicing for the event which Christmas celebrates. Then the officer, broaching the barrel of beer, drinks to the health of his men, proposing it in the words of an old formula of mediaeval German, and then he leaves them to the sociability of toasts and talking, to the simple, childish pleasure of the loaded tree, which, heightened by mild but plenteous beer and tobacco, are the joys of the German people at Christmas."—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Captain Frank C. Robling—Private, November 9, 1882; corporal, June 9, 1885; sergeant, June 25, 1889; first sergeant, March 3, 1891; Second Lieutenant, December 28, 1892; First Lieutenant, June 19, 1894; Captain, November 22, 1895; Captain (U. S. V.), May 5, 1898. He is also Chief of Police of Scranton, which position he fills with fidelity and zeal.

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LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHARLES C. MATTES.

Cut on page 5.

Private Company C, Scranton City Guard, April 29, 1878; corporal, April 19, 1879; sergeant, July 1, 1880; sergeant major, 13th Regiment Infantry, Jan. 20, 1881; Adjutant, Oct. 10, 1881; re-appointed, Oct. 26, 1883; First Lieutenant, Company A 13th Regiment Infantry, July 20, 1885; Captain, Feb. 14, 1887; resigned, Nov. 5, 1888; private, Company A, 13th Regiment Infantry, Jan. 7, 1889; Quartermaster, 13th Regiment Infantry, July 3, 1891; Major, Jan. 3, 1893.

Col. Mattes, like most officers in the 13th Pennsylvania Infantry, has always taken great interest in rifle practice and he is to-day the only 21 year sharp-shooter in the State of Pennsylvania—a record to be proud of.

Col. Mattes is a lineal descendant of Captain Daniel Platt, who was commissioned as Ensign in May, 1775, in Captain John Ely's Company, Sixth Continental line (Col. Parsons), Genl. Spencer's Brigade. Served at Boston Camps and Roxbury, Mass. Honorably discharged at expiration of term, Dec. 18, 1775. Re-enlisted as First Lieutenant in Captain Abner Lord's Company, Col. John Ely's Battalion, Connecticut troops, under command of General Spencer, service beginning in Rhode Island, November, 1776. Lieutenant in Captain Wright's Company, Connecticut troops, and Captain in Colonel William Worthington's Regiment, Connecticut troops, 1779. (See records in Adjt. Genl.'s Office, State of Conn.)

Also a lineal descendant of Andreas Herster, First sergeant of Captain John Arndt's Company, "Flying Camp," Northampton County, Pennsylvania Militia, enlisted at Easton, Pa., July 9, 1776; engaged with his company in the Battle of Long Island, was then captured and confined on the Prison Ship "Jersey" until the time of his death, Dec. 25, 1776. (Penna. Archives, 2d series, Vol. XIV, pages 559 and 561.)

COLONEL LOUIS ARTHUR WATRES.

Cut on page 1.

Born at Mt. Vernon, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1851. Educated in the Public Schools.

Studied law, and admitted to the Bar of Lackawanna County.

County Solicitor of Lackawanna County for nine years, 1881 to 1890. Present law practice limited to Equity, Orphans' Court and Corporation Law. State Senator, Twentieth District, Pennsylvania, two terms, 1882 to 1890. Lieutenant Governor and President of State Senate, 1891 to 1895. Elected upon the Republican ticket, at the same election at which Robert E. Pattison was elected Governor.

For fourteen years an officer in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, seven years of which he was Captain of Company A, 13th Regt., N. G. P.

Elected Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment, N. G. P., in August, 1898, and has brought his Regiment of twelve companies to a remarkable degree of efficiency in the time.

For four years he was General Inspector of Rifle Practice of Pennsylvania, with the rank of Colonel, during which time Colonel Watres brought the qualified marksmen of the National Guard from 1,400 to upwards of 5,000.

While Captain of Company A, he qualified every member of the company every year for seven years.

Col. Watres has always been an ardent supporter of the National Guard.

He is president of some of the largest corporations of this section of the State, among them, The County Savings Bank and Trust Company, The Spring Brook Water Supply Company, The Mansfield Water Company, Brookside Coal Company.

Captain Thomas E. Gillman—Private, September 12, 1888; corporal, January 16, 1891; sergeant, February 10, 1893; first sergeant, February 9, 1894; Second Lieutenant, May 10, 1895; First Lieutenant, July 12, 1895; Captain, May 12, 1897; Captain, (U. S. V.), May 5, 1898.

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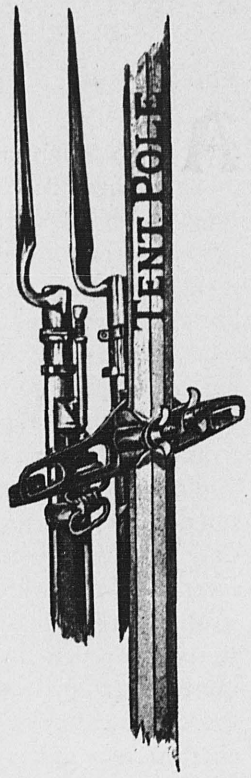

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